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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/520,134	11/09/2005	Gerd Mossakowski	MOSSAKOWSH11	2728
1444 7590 10/03/2007 BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C. 624 NINTH STREET, NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20001-5303			EXAMINER YEH, EUENG NAN	
			ART UNIT 2624	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/520,134

Applicant(s)

MOSSAKOWSKI, GERD

Examiner

Eueng-nan Yeh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 November 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date Nov 9, 2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Objections - 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1)

2. The following is a quotation of 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1):

The claim or claims must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description.

3. Claims 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 20 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1), as failing to conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification.

- a) Claims 6, 13, and 20, line 3: "comprises multiple partial storage areas, wherein for each partial storage area". There is no clear support or antecedent basis for the concept of "multiple partial storage areas" in the description. Applicant may either point out where or how the original specification describes this limitation, or amend the specification to describe this feature without adding new matter.
- b) Claims 7 and 14, line 3, "data is subdividable into". There is no clear support or antecedent basis for the concept of "subdividable" in the description. Applicant may either point out where or how the original specification describes this limitation, or amend the specification to describe this feature without adding new matter.

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- c) Claims 8 and 15, line 3, "from digitized scanning values". There is no clear support or antecedent basis for the concept of "scanning" in the description. Applicant may either point out where or how the original specification describes this limitation, or amend the specification to describe this feature without adding new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Castor et al. (US 6,246,797 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Castor discloses a storage space management method comprising:

- a. definition of a lower priority threshold value (Pu) and an upper priority threshold value (Po), wherein the priority threshold values indirectly indicate how much information

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content of a file is stored on the storage medium ("... an image can be stored at a number of discrete resolution levels, typically with each resolution level differing from its "neighbors" by a resolution factor of four. In other words, if the highest resolution representation (at resolution level 1) of the image contains X amount of information, the second resolution level representation contains (for example) $X/4$ amount of information, the third resolution level representation contains $X/16$ amount of information, and so on ..." at column 3, line 18. Thus, each resolution level indicates how much information content of a file is stored on the storage medium and the file with higher resolution means higher quality and lower priority threshold value P_u , the file with lower resolution means lower quality and higher priority threshold value P_o . As illustrated in figure 5 "For the purposes of this explanation, it will be assumed that the digital camera 100 has four predefined image quality levels: High, Very Good+, Very Good-, and Good. It will be further assumed that image files stored at High quality typically occupy about twice as much space as image files stored at Good quality" at column 8, line 21, where the lower priority threshold value is High and the upper priority threshold value is Good);

b. storage of files in the form of their pixel groups with the highest priority (P_1) down to a priority corresponding to the selected lower priority threshold value (P_u) until the available storage space of the storage medium has been filled (as depicted in figure 5, first box stores 21 images have all the illustrated priority values ,i.e. quality levels, such as High, VG+, VG-, and G. Box 2 showed that the memory is full with 24 images);

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- c. increasing of the lower priority threshold value (P_u) by one priority level (as depicted in figure 5, box 3, the priority threshold value increases one level, i.e. decreases quality one level, from High to VG+ to make room for extra 7 pictures);
- d. deletion of pixel groups with a lower priority than that of the current priority threshold value (P_u) on the storage medium as soon as additional storage space is needed on the storage medium (as depicted in figure 5, box 3, image priority is changed from High to VG+ once additional storage space is needed on the storage medium);
- e. use of the freed storage space in the storage medium for storing further data (as depicted in figure 5, boxes 3 and 4 extra space is created for storing further data).

Regarding claim 2, it is continued, in dependence upon the required storage space, from method step b) until the upper priority threshold (P_o) is reached (as depicted in figure 5, boxes 3 and 4, the data are deleted one step at a time to create sufficient space to store further pictures until the upper priority threshold is reached. "the quality of the stored images will eventually degrade to some user defined or predefined setting for the lowest allowed quality level, at which point the camera will not store any additional image files until the permitted quality level is lowered further or at least some of the previously stored image files are transferred to another device or otherwise deleted" at column 11, line 48).

Regarding claims 3 and 11, the priority threshold values (P_o , P_u) are adjustable by the user of the terminal equipment (as depicted in figure 1, "digital camera 100

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includes a set of buttons 112 for giving commands ... enable the use to select the quality level of the next picture to be taken ..." at column 4, line 61. "In this example, the user commands the camera to reduce all 'High' quality image files down one quality level to the 'Very Good+' quality level" at column 11, line 16. Thus, the priority threshold values are adjustable by the user).

Regarding claims 4 and 18, the priority threshold values (Po, Pu) are permanently preset by the manufacturer of the terminal equipment ("In another example, the digital camera may be configured to have an automatic image file size reduction mode that is activated only when the camera's memory is full and the user nevertheless presses the image capture button on the camera" at column 11, line 40. The size reduction mode is corresponding to the priority threshold values).

Regarding claims 5, 12, and 19, applied only to certain files selected by the user of the terminal equipment ("...In a first size reduction mode, the user selects one image (or a specified group of images), uses the camera's buttons to indicate what lower quality level the image is to be stored at ..." at column 10, line 30).

Regarding claim 7, the data is subdividable into multiple quality classes, wherein for each quality class individual priority threshold values are definable ("In one embodiment the transformed image array 144 (*figure 3*) is generated by successive applications of a wavelet-like decomposition transform ... different sets of coefficients

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generated by each transform iteration are sometimes called layers. The number of wavelet transform layers generated for an image is typically a function of the resolution of the initial image" at column 6, line 11. Thus, image with wavelet format can have plurality of quality levels or priority threshold values definable).

Regarding claim 9, the files contain image data, video data or audio data (as depicted in figure 1, numeral 100 is "a digital camera system 100 includes an image capture device 102 ... for capturing an image as an array of digitally encoded information" at column 3, line 59).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 6, 13, 14, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Castor and Zandi et al. (US 5,748,786).

Regarding claims 6, 13, and 20, Castor discloses a prioritized storage space management system to store more data with lower quality if necessary.

Castor does not explicitly disclose that the storage system can be multiple partial storage areas.

Zandi, in the same field of endeavor of data management ("method and apparatus for lossless and lossy encoding and decoding of data" at column 1, line 8), teaches a system with plurality of storage areas to handle wavelet transformation "The context model of the present invention is shown in block diagram form in FIG. 17 ... Context model 1700 also uses two memories (with memory control logic), a magnitude memory 1701 and a tree memory 1703. Each of these two memory units may be implemented with multiple storage areas to allow for alternating use during high speed operation (i.e., while data is being written into one, the other is being read, or emptied)" at column 35, line 36.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the prioritized storage space management system Castor made with multiple storage areas as taught by Zandi, in order to provide a quick access during high speed operation.

Regarding claim 14, the data is subdividable into multiple quality classes, wherein for each quality class individual priority threshold values are definable (discussed in claim 7).

8. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Castor and Milsted et al. (US 6,263,313 B1).

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Regarding claim 8, Castor discloses a prioritized storage space management system to store more data with lower quality if necessary.

Castor does not explicitly disclose that the data file can be an audio file.

Milsted, in the same field of endeavor of electronic commerce ("the secure delivery and rights management of digital assets" at column 1, line 52), teaches that audio files can be processed to have various quality levels "... if the content is music, each of the audio files created during audio processing for the various quality levels of the full song is packed into separate Content SC(s) 630 (*figure 6*) ..." at column 67, line 48.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable the prioritized storage space management system Castor made with audio signal processing capability as taught by Milsted, such that the system can not only managing still image file and video data file but also the audio data file.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Castor and Atsumi et al. (US 6,801,665 B1)

Regarding claim 10, Castor discloses a prioritized storage space management system to store more data with lower quality if necessary.

Castor does not explicitly disclose that user can specify certain image/data area to be prioritized.

Atsumi, in the same field of endeavor of data management ("transmission or storage where a region of interest (ROI) or certain regions of the image are to be emphasized" at column 2, line 57), teaches that ROI can be defined by user and the

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degree of compression, i.e. data quality, can also be defined: "FIG. 14 is a flow chart of another method of encoding data in accordance with the present invention ... region of interest in the image is then selected by a user in step 132 ... After a region of interest has been selected in the image, a wavelet transform is then performed ..." at column 27, line 10. Also see "There are several different approaches to determining the degree to which the region of interest will be compressed. One such approach is to let a user select the degree of compression ..." at column 27, line 38.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable the prioritized storage space management system Castor made to allow user to specify region of interest and then prioritize it as taught by Atsumi, such that "the region of interest is reconstructed with a higher fidelity at the low bit rate" at column 5, line 5.

10. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Castor and Zandi as applied to claims discussed above and further in view of Milsted.

Regarding claim 15, the pixel groups are formed from digitized scanning values of an audio signal (discussed in claim 8).

Regarding claim 16, the files contain image data, video data or audio data (discussed in claim 9).

11. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Castor, Zandi, and Milsted as applied to claims discussed above and further in view of Atsumi.

Regarding claim 17, certain image/data areas, such as faces or texts contained in the image can be changed by the user in their prioritization even subsequently (discussed in claim 10).

Conclusion

12. The prior arts made of record and not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- a. Anwar (US 7,055,095 B1): system will process particular files.
- b. Kenner et al. (US 5,956,716): video segment has multiple storage locations.
- c. Andrew (US 6,999,626 B2): figure 5 depicted default/user selected quality setting.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eueng-nan Yeh whose telephone number is 571-270-1586. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8AM-4:30PM EDT.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian P. Werner can be reached on 571-272-7401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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